

of S. 757, a bill to provide a framework for consideration by the legislative and executive branches of unilateral economic sanctions in order to ensure coordination of United States policy with respect to trade, security, and human rights.

S. 758

At the request of Mr. ASHCROFT, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. MOYNIHAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 758, a bill to establish legal standards and procedures for the fair, prompt, inexpensive, and efficient resolution of personal injury claims arising out of asbestos exposure, and for other purposes.

S. 763

At the request of Mr. THURMOND, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. MACK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 763, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to increase the minimum Survivor Benefit Plan basic annuity for surviving spouses age 62 and older, and for other purposes.

S. 789

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the names of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CLELAND) the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) and the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) were added as cosponsors of S. 789, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize payment of special compensation to certain severely disabled uniformed services retirees.

S. 817

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 817, a bill to improve academic and social outcomes for students and reduce both juvenile crime and the risk that youth will become victims of crime by providing productive activities during after school hours.

S. 876

At the request of Mr. HOLLINGS, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. BYRD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 876, a bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to require that the broadcast of violent video programming be limited to hours when children are not reasonably likely to comprise a substantial portion of the audience.

S. 878

At the request of Mr. TORRICELLI, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 878, a bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to permit grants for the national estuary program to be used for the development and implementation of a comprehensive conservation and management plan, to reauthorize appropriations to carry out the program, and for other purposes.

S. 880

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, the names of the Senator from Alabama

(Mr. SESSIONS) the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. KERREY) and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CLELAND) were added as cosponsors of S. 880, a bill to amend the Clean Air Act to remove flammable fuels from the list of substances with respect to which reporting and other activities are required under the risk management plan program

S. 895

At the request of Mr. LIEBERMAN, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. GRAMS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 895, a bill to provide for the establishment of Individual Development Accounts (IDAs) that will allow individuals and families with limited means an opportunity to accumulate assets, to access education, to own their own homes and businesses, and ultimately to achieve economic self-sufficiency, and for other purposes.

S. 918

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the names of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BREAUX) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 918, a bill to authorize the Small Business Administration to provide financial and business development assistance to military reservists' small business, and for other purposes.

S. 926

At the request of Mr. DODD, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 926, a bill to provide the people of Cuba with access to food and medicines from the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 941

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BREAUX) was added as a cosponsor of S. 941, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for a public response to the public health crisis of pain, and for other purposes.

S. 955

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 955, a bill to allow the National Park Service to acquire certain land for addition to the Wilderness Battlefield in Virginia, as previously authorized by law, by purchase or exchange as well as by donation.

S. 960

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 960, a bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to establish pension counseling programs, and for other purposes.

S. 980

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 980, a bill to promote access to health care services in rural areas.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 21

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the names of the Senator from Washington

(Mr. GORTON) and the Senator from Texas (Mr. GRAMM) were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 21, A joint resolution to designate September 29, 1999, as "Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States Day."

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 9

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. TORRICELLI) and the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. KOHL) were added as cosponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 9, A concurrent resolution calling for a United States effort to end restrictions on the freedoms and human rights of the enclaved people in the occupied area of Cyprus.

SENATE RESOLUTION 34

At the request of Mr. TORRICELLI, the names of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. DOMENICI) the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. THOMAS) the Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON) the Senator from Florida (Mr. MACK) the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) and the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE) were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 34, A resolution designating the week beginning April 30, 1999, as "National Youth Fitness Week."

SENATE RESOLUTION 81

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the names of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 81, A resolution designating the year of 1999 as "The Year of Safe Drinking Water" and commemorating the 25th anniversary of the enactment of the Safe Drinking Water Act.

SENATE RESOLUTION 92

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) the Senator from Maryland (Mr. SARBANES) the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. THURMOND) and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. TORRICELLI) were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 92, A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that funding for prostate cancer research should be increased substantially.

AMENDMENT NO. 357

At the request of Mr. ROBB his name was withdrawn as a cosponsor of amendment No. 357 proposed to S. 254, a bill to reduce violent juvenile crime, promote accountability by rehabilitation of juvenile criminals, punish and deter violent gang crime, and for other purposes.

SENATE RESOLUTION 103—CONCERNING THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TIANANMEN SQUARE MASSACRE OF JUNE 4, 1989, IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Mr. HUTCHINSON (for himself, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. KYL, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr.

SESSIONS, Mr. GRASSLEY, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. JEFFORDS, and Mr. BROWNBACK) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 103

Whereas the United States was founded on the democratic principle that all men and women are created equal and entitled to the exercise of their basic human rights;

Whereas freedom of expression and assembly are fundamental human rights that belong to all people and are recognized as such under the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

Whereas the death of the former General Secretary of the Communist Party of the People's Republic of China, Hu Yaobang, on April 15, 1989, gave rise to peaceful protests throughout China calling for the establishment of a dialogue with government and party leaders on democratic reforms, including freedom of expression, freedom of assembly, and the elimination of corruption by government officials;

Whereas after that date thousands of prodemocracy demonstrators continued to protest peacefully in and around Tiananmen Square in Beijing until June 3 and 4, 1989, when Chinese authorities ordered the People's Liberation Army and other security forces to use lethal force to disperse demonstrators in Beijing, especially around Tiananmen Square;

Whereas nonofficial sources, a Chinese Red Cross report from June 7, 1989, and the State Department Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1989, gave various estimates of the numbers of people killed and wounded in 1989 by the People's Liberation Army soldiers and other security forces, but agreed that hundreds, if not thousands, were killed and thousands more were wounded;

Whereas 20,000 people nationwide suspected of taking part in the democracy movement were arrested and sentenced without trial to prison or reeducation through labor, and many were reportedly tortured;

Whereas human rights groups such as Human Rights Watch, Human Rights in China, and Amnesty International have documented that hundreds of those arrested remain in prison;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China continues to suppress dissent by imprisoning prodemocracy activists, journalists, labor union leaders, religious believers, and other individuals in China and Tibet who seek to express their political or religious views in a peaceful manner; and

Whereas June 4, 1989, is the tenth anniversary of the date of the Tiananmen Square massacre: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) expresses sympathy to the families of those killed as a result of their participation in the democracy protests of 1989 in the People's Republic of China, as well as to the families of those who have been killed and to those who have suffered for their efforts to keep that struggle alive during the past decade;

(2) commends all citizens of the People's Republic of China who are peacefully advocating for democracy and human rights; and

(3) condemns the ongoing and egregious human rights abuses by the Government of the People's Republic of China and calls on that Government to—

(A) reevaluate the official verdict on the June 4, 1989, Tiananmen prodemocracy activities and order relevant procuratorial or-

gans to open formal investigations on the June fourth event with the goal of bringing those responsible to justice;

(B) establish a June Fourth Investigation Committee, the proceedings and findings of which should be accessible to the public, to make a just and independent inquiry into all matters related to June 4, 1989;

(C) release all prisoners of conscience, including those still in prison as a result of their participation in the peaceful prodemocracy protests of May and June 1989, provide just compensation to the families of those killed in those protests, and allow those exiled on account of their activities in 1989 to return and live in freedom in the People's Republic of China;

(D) put an immediate end to harassment, detention, and imprisonment of Chinese citizens exercising their legitimate rights to the freedom of expression, freedom of association, and freedom of religion; and

(E) demonstrate its willingness to respect the rights of all Chinese citizens by proceeding quickly to ratify and implement the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which it signed on October 5, 1998.

• Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. President, today I, along with Senators WELLSTONE, FEINGOLD, BOB SMITH, BUNNING, COLLINS, KYL, SESSIONS, GRASSLEY, ABRAHAM, SNOWE, and JEFFORDS, am submitting a resolution commemorating the anniversary of the Tiananmen Square massacre. Ten years ago, the Chinese Communist government unleashed lethal force on peaceful demonstrators in Beijing. For ten years, demonstrators from Tiananmen have been suffering in prison.

The resolution that I am submitting today simply calls on the government of the People's Republic of China to make amends. To reevaluate the verdict of Tiananmen Square. To release the prisoners. To stop harassing Chinese citizens seeking freedom. It says that if they are serious about being a respected member of the international community, then they will implement and ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. They will respect universal standards and they will respect their own citizens.

At the moment, there is a great deal of tension between the U.S. and China. Chinese espionage of sensitive technology, allegations of illegal campaign donations, competing security interests in the Asia-Pacific region, and disagreements over Kosovo are just a few problems—problems that illuminate the adversarial behavior of the Chinese Communist government.

Most recently, there has been a great deal of Chinese furor over the mistaken bombing of the Chinese embassy in Belgrade. I do not take lightly this egregious error and this tragic loss of life. But as regrettable as this mistake was, the Chinese government has been using this event as a catch-all refutation of the United States. It was no accident that the human rights dialogue and the ongoing arms talks were other casualties of the embassy bombing—

the two areas where the Chinese government refuses to be responsible. It was no accident that the Chinese government bused demonstrators from universities to the U.S. embassy where they pelted rocks at American property, breaking windows, keeping Ambassador Sasser and his staff hostage at the embassy. It was no accident that the Chinese government used propaganda to inflame the emotions of the Chinese people.

But Mr. President, there is no moral equivalency in the accidental bombing of the embassy and the Tiananmen Square massacre. I the midst of the high stack of issues surrounding U.S.-China relations, I hope that human rights does not tumble to the bottom. The well-being of the Chinese people, the ability to express themselves, is fundamental to any future relationship between the U.S. and China. That is why I am submitting this resolution.

Mr. President, the Beijing protests began in April 1989 as a call for the government to explain itself—to explain its dismissal of an official who had been sympathetic to students demanding political reform in 1986. The demonstrators, students and workers, asked that the government take action against corruption. They asked for freedom for the independent press. They asked for democratic reforms. These students from Beijing University and 40 other universities, these Beijing residents protested in and around Tiananmen Square. They held hunger strikes. They defied martial law. They were met with brutal repression.

On May 30, after almost a month of student demonstrations in support of increased democratization in the People's Republic of China, the protest leaders erected a symbol of their growing movement—a symbol to be a “powerful cementing force to strengthen our resolve” and to “declare to the world that the great awakening of the Chinese people to democratic ideas has reached a new stage.” The symbol these students chose was the Goddess of Democracy—a thirty-seven foot high monument of foam and plaster with a striking resemblance to the Statute of Liberty. This symbol of democracy gave those thousands of onlookers a hope for a future free of communism.

But on June 3, 1989, police officers attacked students with tear gas, rubber bullets, and electric truncheons. People's Liberation Army (PLA) officers armed with AK-47s opened fire on the innocent people who would dare stand in their way. But that was not enough for the government. They sent convoys of tanks to Tiananmen Square to absolutely crush the demonstrators. Their armored vehicles rammed the Goddess of Democracy, knocking it down, flattening it beneath their steel treads. They killed a symbol of democracy and massacred their own people. On June 4, the PLA and security forces killed 1,500

and wounded 10,000. By June 7, the Chinese Red Cross reported 2,600 people aspiring to democracy dead. In the end, the Chinese government killed and wounded thousands of demonstrators. They imprisoned thousands more for their participation.

But the nightmare did not end there. For the hundreds that remain in prison, for their families, each passing day is a living horror. This ten year terror must stop. The resolution that we are introducing today simply calls on the government of the People's Republic of China to do what is right—to do what is consistent with their constitution and international standards. It is a message to those fighting for democracy—we will not forget the massacre of pro-democracy demonstrators by police and PLA forces on June 3 and 4. We will not forget the suffering of those who saw their friends die for freedom. We will not forget that with each passing day, hundreds of prisoners still languish in prison simply because they desire freedom in China.

Mr. President, I believe that it is time to move to a post-Tiananmen era. But this cannot happen without the release of Tiananmen Square prisoners. And it will not happen until we shed the scales of the Clinton Administrations' blind China policy and open our eyes.

Let me suggest four tenets for an open-eye China policy. First, we must re-engage our allies. Our relationship with China has come at the expense of our relationships with Japan, Taiwan, and South Korea. We need to rebuild a realistic picture of security in the Asia-Pacific and recognize China's aggressive military aims in the region—aims that will only be reached at the expense of our allies.

Second, we must protect our sensitive technology. Recent investigations show that we need increased security at our national labs and other facilities, common sense background checks, controls on technology transfers, and a Justice Department that does not hinder its own FBI's investigations. While espionage may be a fact of life, we can still take comprehensive measures to minimize foreign spying. Serious theft of nuclear and technological secrets have already increased China's military prowess.

Third, we must engage the people of China, rather than the Communist regime. We need sustained engagement, not just one time, highly publicized political visits. I therefore advocate increased funding for Radio Free Asia, the Voice of America, democracy building programs, and rule of law initiatives.

Finally, businesses must do their part and aggressively advocate human rights. The door for China's entry to the WTO is still open, but a WTO deal is not just a deal between the U.S. and China. It is also a deal between the

U.S. government and American businesses. A WTO deal must include an understanding that American businesses in China must not be complicit with slave labor or other human rights violations. Instead, American businesses must be advocates for human rights, to the Beijing government and to the people. The simple fact is that China desperately wants American trade and American business. U.S. companies must use this leverage to advance more than profits.

Mr. President, I urge all of my colleagues to join with me in supporting this bipartisan resolution—to recognize this regime for what it truly is and to never forget the tragedy that occurred ten years ago on June 3 and June 4, 1989. ●

● Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I rise today as an original co-sponsor of S. Res. 103, which marks the tenth anniversary of the Tiananmen Square massacre of June 4, 1989, in China.

The resolution conveys the sense of the Senate that the United States expresses its sympathy for those killed at Tiananmen Square and commends the Chinese citizens who have continued over the last decade to peacefully advocate greater democracy and respect for human rights in China. This resolution further calls on the authorities in China to reevaluate the events of June 1989, establish a commission to investigate what happened, release those still being held in connection with the democratic rally, and cease current harassment and detention of those still seeking democratic reform. This resolution makes a simple, clear request, one that the Senate has made many times before—free the Tiananmen Square democratic protesters and accept the legitimacy of the voices that still cry out for peaceful democratic reform in China.

Mr. President, first I would like this opportunity to express my deep regret at the unfortunate, and unintentional, bombing of the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade. Regardless of my continuing concerns with some of China's practices, I certainly feel great sorrow that innocent civilians were hurt under these circumstances.

Nevertheless, we can not, we will not, let this tragic accident, nor the impact it may have on our relations with China, silence our voices on the subject of democracy and human rights in China, or cause us to overlook the continuing ramifications of the events in Tiananmen Square ten years ago. China's human rights practices remain abhorrent, and we will not allow recent events to dampen our continued vigilance and willingness to condemn such practices. It is noteworthy that the demonstrations in China in reaction to the bombing are perhaps the largest since the Tiananmen Square protests. It is ironic that public protest is OK when it serves the government's inter-

est, and not OK when it threatens the government's hold on power. This is an unacceptable double standard, and I believe we would be derelict in our duties if we did not keep our attention focused on the lack of freedom in China.

As we all know, this April, under considerable pressure from the Congress, the United States sponsored a resolution at the United Nations Commission on Human Rights to condemn China's ongoing abuses of human rights. As in past years, China's leaders aggressively lobbied against efforts at the Commission earlier and more actively than the countries that supported the resolution. Once again, Beijing's vigorous efforts have resulted in a "no action" motion at the Commission. While I commend the Administration's actions this year, I question whether our late and halfhearted support for condemnation of China doomed that resolution to failure. We must not allow China to believe that its human rights practices are acceptable. We must remember that if was only under the pressure of previous Geneva resolutions that China signed in 1997 the UN Covenant of Social Economic and Cultural Rights and in October 1998 the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. We should also not overlook the fact that neither of these important international documents has yet been ratified or implemented.

Mr. President, while recent attention has been drawn to the Embassy bombing, repeated allegations of espionage and of efforts to influence our elections, and the negotiations for China's entrance to the WTO, these current concerns should not obscure our views of the ongoing human rights abuses that abound throughout China and Tibet. According to Amnesty International, the human rights situation in China shows no fundamental change, despite the recent promises from the government of China. At least 2,000 people remain in prison for counter-revolutionary crimes that are no longer even on the books in China. At least 200 individuals detained or arrested for Tiananmen Square activities a decade ago are also still in prison. By China's own statistics, there are nearly a quarter of a million Chinese people imprisoned under the "re-education through labor" system. This situation demonstrates that China has yet to learn the lesson of Tiananmen Square—that the aspiration of the Chinese people for human rights and democratic reform will not disappear with time or repression.

On this, the tenth anniversary of the traumatic Tiananmen Square massacre, we must remember the brave Chinese citizens who stood before the tanks and gave their lives to express their hopes for freedom. They breathed their last on the bloody pavement of Tiananmen, hoping that their sacrifice would help bring democratic reform

and respect for human rights to their fellow countrymen. We must continue to honor those who made such dramatic sacrifices for their beliefs. In this momentous year in which China marks not only the tenth anniversary of Tiananmen Square, but also the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, we must not choose silence on this issue. Only by repeating our demands for change, can we appropriately honor those who were willing to sacrifice all to achieve a better life for the people of China.

Mr. President, I strongly commend my friends, the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON) and the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. WELLSTONE) for their leadership on this important, long-standing issue.●

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet on Tuesday, May 18, 1999, at 9:30 a.m. on TV violence and safe harbor legislation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, the Finance Committee requests unanimous consent to conduct a hearing on Tuesday, May 18, 1999 beginning at 10:00 a.m. in room 215 Dirksen.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions be authorized to meet for a hearing on "ESEA: Educating the Forgotten Half" during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, May 18, 1999, at 10:00 a.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CLEAN AIR, WETLANDS, PRIVATE PROPERTY, AND NUCLEAR SAFETY

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Clean Air, Wetlands, Private Property, and Nuclear Safety be granted permission to conduct a hearing on the Environmental Protection Agency's proposed sulfur standard for gasoline as contained in the proposed Tier Two standard for automobiles Tuesday, May 18, 9:30 a.m., Hearing Room (SD-406).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION, AND REGULATION

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Sub-

committee on Energy Research, Development, Production, and Regulation of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, May 18, for purposes of conducting a subcommittee hearing, which is scheduled to begin at 2:30 p.m. The purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony on S. 924, the Federal Royalty Certainty Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FORESTRY CONSERVATION AND RURAL REVITALIZATION

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Subcommittee on Forestry, Conservation and Rural Revitalization be allowed to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday May 18, 1999. The purpose of this meeting will be to discuss noxious weeds and plant pests.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

OLDER AMERICANS MONTH

● Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, it may be human nature to overlook the hardships of previous generations. We don't think about suffering we don't have to endure. This is the way it should be. And this is the hope of America's innovators, who work to ease misfortune for our children and grandchildren.

One of those innovators is a 101-year-old woman from Sioux City, Iowa. Louise Humphrey was a leading light in the battle against polio, one of the most terrifying illnesses of our century. Because of her work, and the work of others devoted to finding a cure, polio is virtually non-existent in our country.

It's hard for anyone who didn't live through the 1940s and 1950s to understand fully the fear of polio. The disease was highly contagious and sometimes fatal. It attacked the lungs and the limbs. It immobilized its victims, made them struggle for breath and often forced them to breathe through mechanical iron lungs. Parents wouldn't allow their children to go swimming, or to drink out of public fountains, for fear of contagion. Those children fortunate enough to escape the illness saw their classmates return to school in leg braces and watched news reels of people in iron lungs.

At the height of the epidemic, during the late 1940s and early 1950s, polio struck between 20,000 to 50,000 Americans each year. In one year—1952—58,000 people caught the disease. Most of them were children.

Mrs. Humphrey of Sioux City became interested in polio before the height of the epidemic. In the 1930s, according to

the Sioux City Journal, she saw firsthand the ravaging effects of polio after meeting a man who had been disabled by the disease. She and her husband, the late Dr. J. Hubert Humphrey, a Sioux City dentist, became leaders in the fight against polio. They headed the Woodbury County chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Mrs. Humphrey was elected state chairman of the woman's division of the foundation.

The Humphreys raised thousands of dollars for equipment and therapy to battle the disease. They enlisted entertainers and circus performers in the cause, hosting these individuals at fund-raising parties. Their guests included Bob Hope, clown Emmett Kelly and a ham sandwich-eating elephant.

Their work contributed to a climate in which Jonas Salk developed the first polio vaccine. His vaccine, and another developed by Dr. Albert Sabin, soon became widely available. Polio is virtually non-existent in our country, although it remains a Third World threat.

Mrs. Humphrey has said she has no secret for living such a long life. She advises people to "just be happy and be well." She has never had an ache or pain. What she did have in abundance was empathy, kindness, generosity and devotion. Because of her contributions, millions of American children will live without a debilitating disease.

On June 3, Mrs. Humphrey will turn 102. In advance of her birthday, during Older Americans Month, I want to thank Mrs. Humphrey for helping to make our country strong. Mrs. Humphrey, with her clear vision and compassionate concern for America's children, perfectly illustrates the theme of Older Americans Month: "Honor the Past, Imagine the Future: Toward a Society for All Ages."●

TRIBUTE TO JOE TAUB

● Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a great friend, Joe Taub, in celebration of his 70th birthday on May 19th. Joe is a tremendously hard worker and a world-class philanthropist, and I'm proud to say he's been my friend for almost 50 years.

Joe came from humble beginnings in Paterson, NJ to join me in founding Automatic Data Processing in 1949. Today, the company employs over 30,000 people in the U.S. and Europe. Even after leaving ADP in 1971, Joe continued to lead an active business life, starting his own company and becoming owner of the New Jersey Nets basketball team. Along the way, Joe donated his time to several charities and with his wife, Arlene, established the Taub-Gorelick Laboratory at Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center to aid breast cancer victims.

Joe has always worked to improve the world around him. To help keep